

Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON Editor.

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THE DEMOCRAT

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POETRY.

HOME, FAREWELL.

I paused upon the mountain's brow,
And turned me to survey
My native home all smiling now,
Beneath the sun of May.
The bustling world before me lay,
Where I must win a name;
Hope beckoned to the onward way—
And whispered thoughts of fame.
But memory fondly lingered back,
And dwelt 'mid gathering tears,
Upon my life's eventful track,
Through joy—and but changing years.
My early love, and hopes, and fears,
Through disappointment's shroud,
Shone forth as when the sun appears
One moment through a cloud.

Farewell, the soil my steps that stayed
In tottering infancy—
Where free my bounding footsteps strayed
In boyhood's thoughtless glee.
Her treasured stores, my memory
Linked with each field and spring;
She clings to every rock and tree
As a familiar thing.
And here in childhood's day I heard,
Who never again shall hear—
Or human voice, or song of bird;
Or water murmuring near.
The echo that, with wondrous ear,
I traced from hill to hill,
Lingering through many a noiseless year—
Rings in my fancy still.

And here the light of love
Upon my pathway shed;
A meteor's light destined to prove
That dazzled me and fled—
And here that sister's grave is made,
Upon whose love I lean—
Oh! late! on this devoted head,
Is not thy notice spent!

My native home! farewell, once more!
Hope darkens on my mind!
I tempt the unknown world before,
And leave my home behind!
Where shall I meet such friends so kind,
As those who love me well?
Another home where shall I find
But yet, my home, farewell!

THEY ARE ALONE.

An account of a sudden death of a little girl in New York, thus concludes:
"This little girl was the last of the parent's family—they are alone."

Will those who read the above, pause a moment and reflect upon their import? Where once was heard the sound of childish mirth, the joyous life or the thoughtless prattle, there is now a mournful stillness. The parents whose labors to maintain a family were lightened by the reflection that their own children shared the produce of their labor, have no such reward for their toil—nothing to lighten the severity of their labor. At evening's sacrifice, at the table's blessings, at evening's prayers, they look around upon the unwanted solitude, and smite their breast with renewed anguish, for "they are alone."

In sickness, who shall watch their feverish frames, and minister to their thousand wants? Who shall hold the anguished head, or bathe the feverish brow? They shall have none upon whom to call, for "they are alone."

Death comes with double pain—there are none to receive the dying blessing—none to perpetuate the name and exercise the cherished virtues—no child to close the dying eyes, or to give dignity to death by natural tears—"they are alone."

What blessings has not Providence vouchsafed in childhood! Truly do they rise "up like olive branches," at once the source of honorable pride and emblem of domestic peace.

"Live among mine own kindred," said the Shunammite woman, when she wished to express her means of happiness. All that neither eye were kindred to her blood—but when the blessing of a child had been superadded, she left the kindred extended to the heart. When that child lay upon its mother's knees until it died, the anguished parent then felt the solitude of childlessness, she then understood that she "was alone."

Let us learn to cherish—let us become gregarious—our affections die without reciprocation—and he who has passed youth and manhood in the round of pleasure, or on the busy mart of trade, withdraws himself at length for enjoyment, but finds that he is alone. The man of forty years should now, wherever he turns, some face to cheer him with a smile, some tongue to bless him for favors, some heart that beats with gratitude.
[Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.]



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST

SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 75.]

AN ACT

For the purchase of certain rights or inventions of Wm. H. Bell, of N. Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to pay to Capt. W. H. Bell, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, whenever said Bell shall transfer and convey to the United States all his, said Bell's right interest, and title, in and to two certain patents, viz: one called a machine for elevating heavy cannon, the other a traverse board for pointing cannon; together with all the right to the United States to use every improvement that has been made by said Bell on the said invention since patenting the same: *Provided, however,* That said sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be in full for all claims against the United States for using said patents.

Approved, July 4, 1836.

[PUBLIC No. 76.]

AN ACT

Confirming claims to land in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the decisions in favor of Land claimants, made by the recorder of Land titles in the State of Missouri, and the two commissioners associated with him by virtue of an act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri," approved July 9th, 1836, and an act supplemental thereto, approved March 2d, 1833, as entered in the transcript of decisions transmitted by the said recorder and commissioners to the commissioner of the General Land Office, and by him laid before Congress at the two last and present sessions, be, and the same are hereby confirmed, saving and reserving, however, to all adverse claimants, the right to assert the validity of their claims in a court of justice: *Provided,* That nothing in this act, contained shall apply to, or be in confirmation of the following claims, to wit: Manuel Liza, six thousand arpents; J. Contz, and Hemstead, four thousand and fifty arpents; Matthew Sauter, one thousand two hundred arpents; Chas. Taton, one thousand six hundred arpents; sons of Jos. M. Pepon, five thousand six hundred arpents; Louis Lomiere, thirty thousand arpents; Bartholomew Cousin, ten thousand arpents; Manuel Gonzales, Moro, eight hundred arpents; Seneca Rollins, four hundred arpents; Wilton Long, four hundred arpents; Wm. Long, four hundred arpents; Jaz. Journey, four hundred arpents; Joachim Liza, six thousand arpents; Francois Lacoub, four hundred arpents; Daniel Dodge, seven thousand fifty-six arpents; Andrew Chavallier, four hundred arpents; Joseph Silvani, two hundred and fifty arpents; Jno. P. Gibbons, two hundred arpents; Wm. Morris, seven hundred and fifty arpents; Solomon Bellow, three hundred and fifty arpents; Paschal Detchemenz, seven thousand fifty-six arpents; Baptiste Amuzo, two hundred and forty arpents; Alexander Maurice, four hundred arpents; Jean Baptiste Valle, twenty thousand arpents; Israel Lodge, one thousand arpents; Walter Fenwick, ten thousand arpents; John Smith T, ten thousand arpents; and Mackey Wherry, sixteen hundred arpents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be found that any tract or tracts confirmed as aforesaid, or any part thereof had been previously located by any other person or persons under any law of the United States, or had been surveyed and sold by the United States, this act shall confer no title to such lands in opposition to the rights acquired by such location or purchase; but the individual or individuals whose claims are hereby confirmed shall be permitted to locate so much thereof as interferes with such location or purchase, on any unappropriated land of the United States within the State of Missouri, or Territory of Arkansas, in whichever the original claim may be, that may be subject to entry at private sale. *Provided,* That such location shall conform to legal divisions and subdivisions, and shall not interfere with the rights of other persons.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the locations authorized by this act shall be entered with the register of the proper land office, who shall, on application for that purpose, make out for such claimant a certificate of location, which, with the certificate of confirmation, shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner that such certificate shall have been fairly obtained according to the true intent and meaning of this act and the laws of the United States, then and in that case, patents shall be granted in like manner as is provided by law for the other lands of the United States, and for each certificate of location to be issued as aforesaid the register shall be entitled to receive from the person applying therefor, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Approved, July 4th, 1836.

[PUBLIC No. 77.]

AN ACT to repeal so much of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, as respects the issuing of certificates on the importation of wines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of Congress passed 2d March, 1799, as requires that the surveyor or chief officers of inspection of any port, where wines may be landed, shall give to the proprietor, importer, or consignee thereof, on his or her agent, a certificate, as mentioned in the fourth and forty-third sections of said act is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 4, 1836.

[PUBLIC No. 78.]

AN ACT granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sentinels, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the 24th of April, 1818, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child, or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of the death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of such widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent. *Provided,* That the half aforesaid shall be paid monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the militia of the regular army and no more. *Provided, also,* That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Approved, July 4, 1836.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sentinels, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the 24th of April, 1818, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child, or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of the death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of such widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent. *Provided,* That the half aforesaid shall be paid monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the militia of the regular army and no more. *Provided, also,* That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any officers, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose service during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the 7th day of June, 1832, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers, and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid if living at the time it was passed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, title, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect; each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act shall take any proper accounting officer and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act as the President of the United States may prescribe.

Approved, July 4, 1836.

[PUBLIC No. 79.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the security of the navigation and commerce of the United States, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, directed to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and placed at the following objects, viz:

STATE OF MAINE.

For erecting a breakwater on Shallow ledge, in Portland harbor, according to the plan reported by John Anderson, of the engineer corps, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For the examination and survey of the passage into Colchester bay, in the State of Maine, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of removing two ledges whereby the navigation of said bay is materially obstructed, three hundred dollars.

For the survey of a ledge near Owl's-head harbor, to determine the expediency of erecting thereon a breakwater to improve said harbor, four hundred dollars.

For the examination and survey of the passage into Colchester bay, in the State of Maine, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of removing two ledges whereby the navigation of said bay is materially obstructed, three hundred dollars.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For deepening the channel of the Cocheco branch of the Piscataqua river, leading into Dover harbor, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Bass river, ten thousand dollars, and forty-one cents.

For removing the wreck in the harbor of New Bedford, ten thousand dollars.

For the construction of a breakwater at Sandy bay, agreeably to the report of a survey made by direction of the Department of War, transmitted to Congress by the President, April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty, ten thousand dollars.

For preserving the point of land leading to the fort and light-house at the Gunnet, in Duxbury, by hurdles or double ranges of piles, five thousand dollars.

For the preservation of Rainsford island, in the harbor of Boston, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

For a breakwater at Church's coveharbor, in the town of Little Compton, ten thousand dollars, agreeably to a survey made by Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, of the United States topographical engineers, in eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

For improving the harbor of Saybrook, by removing the bar at the mouth of Connecticut river, twenty thousand dollars.

For improving the harbour of Westport, agreeably to the report of John Anderson, of the Engineer Corps, three thousand dollars.

For deepening the channel to eight feet, between the islands of North and South Hero, near Saint Alban's in Lake Champlain, in Vermont, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

For the improvement of the harbor of Portland, on Lake Erie, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Salmon river, on Lake Ontario, according to the several plans of said harbor, submitted through the Department of War, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, on Lake Ontario, according to the plan thereof made by Joseph G. Swift, civil engineer, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Black river, in the county of Jefferson, five thousand dollars.

For building a breakwater or pier at the harbor of Plattsburg, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, on Lake Erie, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improving the entrance of Whitehall harbor on Lake Champlain, eight thousand dollars.

For building an ice breaker, on Staten Island, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

For improving the harbor of New Brunswick, by removing the obstructions in the Raritan river according to a plan reported to the War Department by Hartman Baché, seven thousand dollars.

For the protection and improvement of Little Egg harbor, according to the plan reported to the War Department, five thousand dollars.

For a survey of Crow-shoal, in Delaware Bay, to ascertain the expediency of constructing a breakwater or artificial harbor, one thousand dollars.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For repairs at the harbor of Chester, three thousand dollars.

For removing the bar on the river Delaware, in the neighborhood of Fort Mifflin, with the view of improving the harbor of Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

For improving the harbor of Wilmington, by removing the bar at the mouth of Christian river, according to the plan recommended by Hartman Baché, of the engineer corps, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

For deepening the harbor of Baltimore, twenty thousand dollars.

For a survey of the bend waters of Chesapeake bay, pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, five hundred dollars.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

For a survey of James River, with the view of improving the harbor of Richmond, five hundred dollars.

For improving the navigation of the natural channels at the northern and southern entrances of the Daniel Swamp Canal, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE NORTH CAROLINA.

For removing a sand sheet in Pamlico river, five thousand dollars, by means of the dredging machine now in operation at Ocracoke inlet.

For removing the oyster shell, New River, Onslow county, by means of the dredging machine now in operation in the collection district of Wilmington, five thousand dollars.

To improve the harbor of Beaufort, five thousand dollars.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

For a survey of the bar and harbor, at Georgetown one thousand dollars.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

For the removal of the Brunswick bar, with the view of improving the harbor of Brunswick, one thousand dollars.

For constructing two piers and improving the navigation at the mouth of Vermilion river, ten thousand dollars, according to the plan reported to the War Department.

STATE OF INDIANA.

For the construction of a harbor at Michigan city, according to the plan reported to the War Department, twenty thousand dollars.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

For increasing the depth of water in the mouth of the Mississippi river, by closing some of the passages leading out of it, or by cutting a ship channel, or by any other means which shall be deemed expedient by the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President of the United States, seventy-five thousand dollars; the said sum to be expended in whole or in part, as may be thought proper by the War Department, after the necessary survey shall have been made.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

For a pier to give direction to the current of the Mississippi river, near the city of St. Louis, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the survey of Saint Francis, Black, and White rivers, in Arkansas and Missouri, to determine upon the expediency of removing the natural obstructions thereon, one thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

For removing a mud shoal, called the bulk head in the channel from East Pass to Apalachicola ten thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN.

For the construction of a pier of breakwater, at the mouth of the river Saint Joseph, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

For the survey of the mouth of Milwaukee river on Lake Michigan, to determine the practicability of making a Harbor by deepening the channel, four hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the reports upon all the aforesaid surveys shall contain a statement of all such facts within the knowledge of the engineers respectively making the surveys, as are or may be in any way materially connected with the proposed improvements, and also with estimates, in detail, of the sums of money necessary for such improvements respectively.

Approved, 4th of July, 1836.

contending that Harrison is the better rider of the two, and the millers insisting that White is most familiar with the track. Now this changing and scuffling is of no use, for we slowly suspect they will soon have to ride behind—over the North Carolina turf.

FLORIDA.—Rumors reached town this morning of a disastrous and distressing state of things in Florida. Before the Mobile Boat left Pensacola on yesterday, intelligence was received from the seat of war that Col. Lane with the friendly Indians had had an engagement with a large body of Seminoles under Osceola and had sustained a signal defeat. It is said that the Indians under Col. Lane's command acted cowardly if not treacherously, and that writhing under the pangs of discomfiture and feeling the responsibility resting upon him, Col. Lane in a moment of desperation put an end to his existence! Shall we never have done reading accounts of these sickening disasters in Florida? Officer after officer has been cut off, by the enemy, by diseases, or by their own hands, (it matters not which) until many of the proudest and most gallant spirits in the army have been sacrificed and what good has been effected or what victory achieved? The savages are not only unpunished and unsubdued but more daring and better organized than ever. In a few days we shall receive the particulars of the movement in Florida and will lay them before our readers. In the meantime we cannot but express the hope that what we have heard is exaggerated, and that things are not as bad as has been represented.

Frost Tampa Bay.—The Steamer Median arrived at this place from Tampa Bay, on Monday last. There had been no fighting in that quarter since our former dates. The depuration of friendly Indians which had been sent out to hold a talk with the hostiles, and induce them to come to terms without further fighting, or in other words with a proposition to the Seminoles. Chief, in his turn, had returned to Tampa without having been able to effect any thing. Hence, the head of the depuration reports that he found the Chief of the Seminoles, in a Hammock within the Wallacooche Swamp, which was surrounded on all sides by deep morasses, ponds, and an almost impenetrable undergrowth, with as he calculated about 350 of their people, men, women and children. On the proposal being made to Osceola to lay down his arms and retire to the Westward—the reply was firmly and decisively—“Never—the land is ours, and we will die on it.” They boasted of having beaten off other armies of the Whites, and speak confidently of their ability to withstand the present preparations against them.

The above is from the Appalachicola Gazette. It was immediately after the unsuccessful attempt at a treaty, that the action between Col. Lane and the Seminoles is represented to have taken place. We should not be at all surprised to learn that the Creek Indian Hargis, instead of negotiating for peace, had made an arrangement with Osceola for the betrayal and discomfiture of Col. Lane's forces.

Mobile paper.

From the New Orleans Times.

MR. VAN BUREN.

This high minded individual, our candidate for the Presidential Chair, is more bitterly persecuted than any other man living, except General Jackson. And who is the man that they are so hotly persecuting? *It is Van Buren.* He is one of the people—I say it emphatically, because he arose from among them, owes his present distinction to no extraneous influence but solely to his own merits, his enviable talents, to his unvarying democratic principles, and to his long services to his country. The son of a farmer, he was early initiated into the profession of the law, he soon acquired a name and business, and was gradually promoted to its most lucrative and honorable stations. In the country, state, and supreme courts he distinguished himself, even when brought into competition with the most eminent barristers and orators, as an able, eloquent and triumphant advocate. Into political life he was early introduced, and in this field he likewise distinguished himself in an eminent degree. Fearless of opposition, though arrayed in the most formidable band of chance-favored talent and learning, he effected a complete change of political opinions in the country of which he was a native, and was soon selected to fill high stations in the State. All his public duties he has ever discharged with unquestionable ability, fidelity and zeal. His enemies have been many—like chaff before the wind, has he dispersed them. His rejection by the Senate at once proved the fear entertained of him by his distinguished political foes, and served but to endear him more to his country. Surely he will not be unrequited.

Blannerhasset's Island.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following description of this Island, which is situated on the Ohio river: “Just below the town of Padersburg, lies Blannerhasset's Island, which Writ's highly wrought description has made celebrated. We approached this spot about twilight and by moonlight near to it all night. Without any romance, the island did appear to much advantage. We first saw it at its northern extremity, which as the river sweeps by on both sides, forms a shore in the form of a crescent, fringed with trees. The new moon was in the east, and her reflection was on water, while the crimson and purple tints on the western clouds were also thrown upon the upturned surface of the Ohio, just in advance of the black shadow of the trees. This island is I believe, nearly a mile and a half in length, while its average width must be less than an eighth of a mile. It is well wooded, and the shores on each side are very picturesque. But what for the ‘dramatic’ that Shennstone might have envied.” “The Garden walks of Blannerhasset are overgrown with weeds and with tangled wild grass, where copperhead and the rattlesnake glide unmolested. And also for the music that might have charmed Calypso and her nymphs,” which once resounded among these sylvan shades. We heard nothing of it unless “Old Hundred,” chanted forth by some of our passengers as we lay moored by the island, may come under that description. You can see no vestige of the mansion of Blannerhasset, except a few moss-covered stones and shattered bricks. A wilderness waves above the ashes of his home.”

ANECOTE.

During the last War, when the city of New London was blockaded by the British fleet, and the inhabitants being in constant expectation of an attack had removed most of their goods from the town, the soldiers were unable to obtain flannel

to make cartridges. An American officer, met in the street Mrs. Bailey, a very respectable lady, then and now residing in the town of Groton, thus accosted her: “Madam, we are unable to procure flannel enough to supply the soldiers with cartridges, can you furnish us with even a small quantity?” “Yes,” replied she promptly, as she divested herself of her flannel expressibles “make that, and let the Tories have it.”

It was made into cartridges. “Thunder exclaimed a veteran soldier, when he had applied the cannon, “Mother Bailey's pillowcase is a rocket.”—*Am. Jour.*

From the Knickerbocker.

THE LIFE OF A LOAFER.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Have just been thinking what a privilege it is to be poor and unknown, and what advantage it is to be without a character. Ninetenths of my enjoyments are such as are not attainable by the wealthy or great. They are such as are not permitted to those who have a character and reputation and station to sustain. The great pass through life on a high horse. They sit erect. Their heads are elevated, and they move proudly on their graves, without knowing or feeling a thousandth part of the beauties in the world which they live. I, on the other hand, with my characterless and poverty-stricken brethren, make the journey of life on foot. We hasten not on our way; we take it easy; we call the flowers which grow along our path; we avoid the briars and thorns which obstruct it; and when we come to a sunny or a pleasant spot, we sit down and enjoy its beauties, and take the refreshment and rest that our necessities may require.

These are my ‘general remarks.’ I most usually make it a practice to preface what I have to say with some of them. Somebody in giving advice to magazine writers advises them to commence any where in their subject that is most convenient, and even at one to jump in *medias res*. Now I do not approve of this mode of doing things. It is like the abominable habit of some of our tale writers have, of commencing in the middle of their story and telling it both ways to a beginning and end. No, I like a system and for that reason I hold by the good old custom of prefacing particular observations with a few general remarks. But to leave them, and go into detail.

Oftimes, when I have taken my station in front of Colman's window, with my elbows resting on the iron bar that projects before it, for the purpose of examining at my leisure the various specimens of the arts which he daily displays for the gratification of the public, often times, I say when I have been so stationed, have I seen the man of consequence as he wended his way slowly down to his office in Wall or Pearl street, turn his eyes wistfully towards the splendid display, with which I was gratifying my senses, look cautiously around to see if any of his acquaintances was near, stop for a moment, and before he had half finished his curiosity, start suddenly and quietly pass on. “Pass on,” I have said to myself, “thou slave of custom—thou victim of pride—pass on, and leave the pearls that are scattered in thy path to those who have the good sense to appreciate them.” And then, after such a mental address, I have crowded into my place among the motley and ragged group of amateurs, and with them I have admired the taper legs of the sylph-like Taglion, the graceful rightlets of Mrs. Wood, have expressed my astonishment at the sublime conceptions of Martin, and pointed out to my less informed neighbors the faults of his “Belshazzar's Feast,”—have laughed at the comic power of Crankhook, examined the gorgeous binding of the books, the wonderful chessmen, the raging scenes and the view of the North river. After a critical dispute with some ladies *regarding* about the merits of a favorite artist, I move slowly and leisurely along, finding at every step food for my eyes and ears, and not unintentionally, through the kindness of the apple woman, food for my stomach.

EXTRACT FROM DR. CHANNING.

Among the rich and beautiful passages to be found in the sermon of Dr. Channing, preached in Newport, (Rhode Island) is the following, wherein he alludes to the Island of his nativity in language which stirs the depths of the heart.